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SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1915.

For the Children

THE new Mayor of Chicago has jumped astride the popular horse, when he plans to raise \$10,000,000 for new public playgrounds. The city spends annually about \$1,300,000 on playgrounds, but that is not nearly enough to do it right. Thousands of children can use up millions of dollars very rapidly in this progressive age.

There can be nothing but sympathy with anything which has for its object getting children into the fresh air to play. The rapid development of urban life, the increasing demands for space for building, the rapid advance of rent values, occupation of streets by trolley, iitney and motor vehicles of other sorts-all these things make the city a hard place to raise a child, even where there are

convenient open squares. It is practically impossible for millions of city people to take their children into the country during the long vacation months, and it is practically necessary for the city to accommodate itself to this fact. There is no theory about it. The case has been proved in the court of experience. Therefore, it is cause for congratulation that Chicago's new Mayor is on the job for the children

To Her Who Wears the Crown

DERHAPS she is in the full flush of pride, with her firstborn nestling on her shoulder; possibly she is gray, and wears the crown of seven children.

She came into the world with a mission, with a function. In the period of her greatest work she faced the portals of heaven itself, and came back from the dark valley into the sunlight of living benediction.

At the cradle she watched through the long nights, sleepless herself that her babe might sleep. That time when fever burned and the little hand trembled, when the lips yet new to speech moved as if to utter words they had not learned, only she who leaned over the trundle bed understood and could interpret to the grave man of science who stood there, watch in hand.

And as the child grew, it was the woman who led him through the tortuous paths of knowledge, who taught his letters with his prayers, who kneeled with him at his bed and took him tenderly into the first of the mystic mazes which end as life begins, behind the great curtains that part only to the eternal vision.

When he took unto himself a woman, it was she who pondered far into the nights, who feared or joyed, who, loving him as her bone, her flesh, her fleod, delivered him into the hands of another with misgivings. It was she who trembled when the news came that her boy was to be reproduced, and then, in the failing years, it was she who taught the grandson his first toddling steps, who fed him his first home-made cake!

What a glorious privilege, in this world of hard things, of cruel things! To-day is Mother's Day. It is the day when the sweet symbol, a carnation, will be worn in many a lapel, against many a gown, in honor of her who wears the crown.

Time to Call a Halt

R ICHMOND looks to the Board of Aldermen to place its foot, with appropriate force and weight, on one too-ambitious enterprise on which Council would embark the city. We have no right to consider or plan for an expensive municipal building at this stage of our civic fortunes, when fixed charges so nearly approximate income, when the bond limit is in sight, and when public improvements, essential to the city's progress and happiness, demand to be made.

Appropriation of \$8,500 to pay for the working drawings of the proposed municipal building is a minor matter in itself, mischievous principally for the reason that it commits Richmond to this enterprise. Some years must clapse, in the nature of things. hefore the most venturesome Council would seek actually to inaugurate work on this structure. What possible occasion can there be for working drawings, when even the sponsors of the enterprise do not contemplate

ding in the near future? every Richmonder knows that new schools or both white and colored pupils are needed vitally; that the covering and straightening of Shockoe Creek is a civic duty, owed to the city's health and self-respect; that in the annexed territory, if Richmond's promises and obligations are to be redeemed, large expenditures of public money must be made; that in smooth paving, even within the old city, Richmond lags far behind the van of progressive municipalities, and must spend \$20,000,000 in order to catch up; that our system of water mains is wholly inadequate, occasioning constant inconvenience and holding over our heads the menace of a destruc-

tive conflagration. There are actual and pressing needs. Many of them, however, must remain ungratified, because the city has not the funds | friends. presently to undertake the improvements they suggest. There should be provided, in proper time, an auditorium and library and specifies safety first. Why not? A man with new quarters for the courts, such as the pro- all his money ca aford to be safe.

posed municipal building would supply, but it is foolish to contend that Richmond needs these things as urgently as she does others.

We cannot do everything, and public improvements should be undertaken in the order of their importance to the public comfort, convenience, prosperity and health. If, as has been stated, the annual increment in the value of the Ford Hotel lot is more than the cost of carrying the investment, the city loses nothing by retaining title, while permitting the land to continue unoccupied. When more exigent matters have received attention and Richmond's financial status, in any fair estimate, can be held to justify a new municipal building, it will be ample time to go ahead. Not before.

Without Mercy or Pity

THE horror and the crime of the Lusitania's sinking grow as the hours pass, survivors, fresh from that dreadful scene, describe the callous brutality of those planned and wrought and the last agonies of those who suffered and died. Men, women and little children were this wholesale murder's victims, sacrificed without mercy or pity on the red altars of Germany's tribal god.

Thor, not Jehovah, forged the thunderbolt, and to Thor, not Jehovah, ascend the wild jubilations with which Berlin received the tidings that the bolt had found its mark.

State Departments and newspapers, leaders everywhere and in every walk of life, may exhort America to be patient and be calm but no exhortation can still the resentment that this outrage causes nor quiet a people moved and stirred to the depths of their being by this dastard blow.

It is no time for too much patience. Ambassador Gerard has been instructed already te demand of the German government a full explanation of the tragedy, but it would be idle to expect that the explanation will beaccompanied by condemnation of the crime or promised punishment of the criminals. With what less can we be satisfied?

Weeks ago President Wilson warned Germany she would be held "to a strict accountability" if in pursuance of her war zone decree and the thinly-veiled threat it conveyed, she destroyed American lives. Well, Germany has carried out her threat. What are we going to do about it?

It is true that this last and greatest outrage has been preceded by others, less atrocious only in the number of victims. When the Falaba was sunk by a submarine, which fired on the boats in which passengers and crew sought escape, an American citizen was slain. A week ago the Ameri an steamship Gulflight, flying the Stars and Stripes, was torpedoed and three lives taken in toll. Still later a German aeroplane dropped three bombs on the American ship Cushing, officers and crew escaping by what approached a miracle.

There are those-and among them some in high positions-who see in these attacks an act of war against the United States. There are those who believe Germany actually desires to provoke hostilities with this country, or at least laughs at our power and is indifferent to our resentment. There is every evidence that she remains unmoved under our protests, and that no words of ours will or can swerve her from that path of "dreadfulness" in which she has set her feet.

For the rights of neutrals, for the lives of noncombatants, she has nothing but contemptuous scorn. "Get out of my road," she says to mankind, "or feel the edge of the sword," and the road of which she speaks is that great ocean highway on which the argosies of commerce and peace walk up and down in the earth.

No man with brains in his head or a heart in his hosom can fail to realize the seriousness of our present position-how close we are to that final step which would carry us across the line. In such an hour, sober restraint is an imperative duty. National unity is another, for in the face of the cataclysm that impends, or at least menaces, we stand together and with unbroken ranks.

We shall be as calm as we can, and resolute, because we must. Above all, let the nation be thankful and give praise that Woodrow Wilson sits in the presidential chair and holds his country's honor and safety in the strong, clean, loving hands of a statesman and a patriot.

Living Out of the World

T is a curious fact in civilization that there are people in near-by country to-day who have never visited the nearest city, who have never seen a street car, a motor vehicle. a skyscraper, a telephone; who perhaps have never even heard of any of the marvelous inventions of the past two decades, and who would scout your lying if you told them about airships and submarines. Mrs. Susan Heffner, aged seventy, has just visited Columbus, Ind., and for the first time in her life has beheld the wonder of a street car actually running by electricity. Not long ago a "lifer" was released from Sing Sing after forty years in the dark, and newspapers of New York escorted him through the twentieth century, which opened up to him the wonders of things he did not know,

It is impracticable, of course, but how would it be if every town and city in America could arrange for a wholesale invitation to all who live so far out of the world to visit modern civilization once a year? It is rather hard to think of that within 100 miles of Richmond there may be human beings who have never used a telephone. Just what effect would it have on them, on their life and environments, and what secondary effect would it have on city prosperity if Richmond could bring them in and show

It is an interesting thought, experimental-Perhaps some one may develop it and try the experiment.

When the President declines to become involved in the controversy between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Chairman Walsh, of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, he evinces his accustomed good sense. There is mighty little to be gained by mixing up in that row, from which neither Mr. Rockefeller nor Mr. Walsh has managed to extract any credit.

Poor Tumulty! Caught in the full glare of angry suffragettes who called to see the absent President, he could only listen and hold his peace. Why will Presidents go golfing at such moments?

Americans cat an average of twenty pounds of fish per year, man, woman and child. The average catch of the American fisherman-but this is no place to betray

Vincent Astor, in ordering his flying boat,

SONGS AND SAWS

Evil Communications. It seems a shame, not ancient fame, Nor modern love for things progressive, Can China save from being slave

To young Japan, in mood possessive She needs another tributary. And so, with might, prepares to write Her former friend's obituary.

The world feels sure its motives pure Would ne'er be ruled by such ambition; It's shocked and sad that false and bad Nippon should violate tradition.

And yet one thought, with mem'ries fraught Disturbs the old world's angry musings: "Who taught Japan good faith to can And to employ the means she's using?

The Pessimist Says: Not everything comes to him who waits here, just for instance, is the man who waits There, just for instance, is the man who waits for the world to pay him that living he thinks



Full Precaution. "I suppose old Hinks is s well preserved because he keeps up his spirits."

"Exactly. He keeps up with about a quart a day, and that ought to preserve anything.

wearing his hair pompadour? Stubbs-He can't help it. His hair, following the rule that prevails throughout nature, abhors a vacuum and seeks constantly to make its

Opposed to Waste.

"That motorist seems not to care whether he runs over pedestrians or not."
"Of course he doesn't care. You see, he had You see, he has just taken out an accident indemnity policy, and feels he ought to get his money's worth."

Natural Enough

Grubbs-Why does young Litebrane insist on

Real Sadness. The saddest words of tongue or pen Are not, in fact, "It might have been," But those the umpire barks with glee And mad and ghoulish zest: "Strike three!" Ah, fans, it hurts when he we trust Assaults the air and bites the dust

Chats With Virginia Editors

The Tappahannock Democrat is somewhat in listress, but is pinning its faith on the socalled "long season in May." It says: "The drought has begun to reach a very serious stage in many sections of this State and is greatly hampering farming industries. In addition to this, forest fires have destroyed much valuable timber. The catalogued time for the long season' is at hand, and will be welcomed. We need the rain:"

They are having good times down in Accomae, if the Peninsular Enterprise has the situation down fine. That paper says: "The Eastern Shore has not felt the business depression as keenly as have other parts of Virginia and many other States. Business in every section of this country we have shown to be rapidly recovering from the depression, and with the increasing prosperity, we see no reason why our people should fear that their products may not bring remunerative prices. There are two things very essential. The potatoes should be carefully graded, and care should be taken that he markets are not glutted."

The Accomac News tells of conditions that it does not approve of, but only mildly condemns. It says: "In several countles, widely separated, e find that the high school building is becoming a center of interest in the matter of dancing. In some instances the commencement exercises close with a dance. Dances are held in the school building throughout the session, and in some cases they dance until daylight the next The average boy and girl of school age needs more attention given to the head than to the heels. We note further that in several cases the dancing feature of the high schools referred to has in one way or another grown out of the local School Improvement League."

For keeping a sharp eye on the bright side of circumstances, commend us to the Gordonsville Gazette. It says: "After the war is over, the Europeans who have eaten corn will continue to eat it, and the fields of waving corn on the American farms will be transformed into gold mines. The yellow kernels will glint with the real luster of wealth. But even though corn meal is dearer than it was a few weeks ago, it is still cheaper than wheat flour. Necessity may teach some Americans that they can reduce the cost of living even now, by using more corn meal. And that will be another form in which the compensation will manifest itself."

Gossip From "Down Home"

"It is quite a long while before the next election in North Carolina," says the Raleigh News and Observer, "yet candidates and prospective candidates are getting their names before the The idea, we suppose, is to try out public sentiment, and to see if it will be wise to get out into the open after the office which There never was a scarcity of canis sought." didates in that good old State.

The Greensboro Record tells of some queer doings in the capital city of the Old North State. Here is the story in full; "It was reported in Greenshoro yesterday that Raleigh celebrated the re-election of its old board of commissioners by getting so drunk they had a hard time counting the vote. We do not know about this but according to the Raleigh Times, a good many must have been drunk, for they pulled forty-one false fire alarms Monday night celebrating the victory The fire trucks were kept on the run from 8 o'clock until 12, over which there is much indignation. A good many fool ways are found for celebrating a victory, but this heads them all. The chief of the fire department was afraid to order the fire trucks to stay in and not respond, for fear there might be a fire sure enough."

The Lexington Dispatch comes to the front with a "Down Home" story that is racy of the soil, but a little hard to believe. It says: "Mr. Valentine Leonard, who lives on Route 3, lost a very fine mule last week that had been in the family thirty-two years. He bought the mule when she was two years old, and at the time of her death she was thirty-four. There was not a better mule in the community, and it would be hard to estimate the value of her services to the family during her long period of

The Chatham Record rejoices in the follow ing language; "During the month of March, 285 gallons of whisky were received here through the express office, and last month only four gallons. This is one very practical illustration of the benefit derived from the recent act of the Legislature, which went into effect on April 1, prohibiting the shipment of more than one quart to any one person oftener than once in fifteen

The Mount Airy News brings a cheering story from its bailtwick. It says: "Not in recent years have the farmers been so well up with milk."—Boston Transcript. The Mount Airy News brings a cheering story

their work as they are to-day. The conditions have been ideal for spring plowing, and it has been no trouble to get all the land turned in time to plant. The farmers are hauling fertillzer for the crops in large quantities. dealer in fertilizer remarked this week that the way farmers are buying would indicate a large crop of tobacco.'

The Jonesboro Journal takes the cake when it comes to telling fish stories. Here is its latest: "Policeman Groce was seen on the streets Friday morning with a fish weighing ten pounds. It was a red horse, and was caught at Buckhorn Falls."

Current Editorial Comment

of One Mind Now

It is not to be believed that either the German government or the German people are wholly mad, and the notice we are compelled to take of the destruction of the Lusitania will, we hope

serve to recall them to sense and reason. cannot fail to understand the effect this deed will have upon public sentiment in the United States. While there may have been some among us who, up to this moment, were inclined to hold a suspended judgment as to the justifica-tions and procedures of Germany, now the American people will be of one mind. We are proverbially a people not easily aroused to passion; there will now be little of that. The American people will feel that it is their duty to be calm, because the occasion is too serious for indulgence in vain excitement. And happily there is at the head of the nation a man of proved strength and balance. President Wilson because of his strength and the habitual sober to unreasonable or hasty action. But he knows the people who have put him at the head of the nation, he will instinctively know and understand the feeling that pervades the country to-day, and he will respond to it by taking the firm, wise course which justice, right and honor demand -- New York Times

If Germany murders Americans, turns her artillery against neu-Reserved age nor sex, what worse treat-for America? ment can she reserve for an American nation resolved to de-

fend its honor, its citizens, its women and its children? What can there be left for men or for nations to do but to resort to that method which in all ages has been the last resort against tyranny and anarchy? In sinking the Lusitania. Germany has turned a new page in history, in American history. She has carried across the Atlantic the spirit and the method written large over half Europe, revealed in the ruins of Lou-vain, disclosed in the crumbling walls of Rheims, expressed in the terrible record of 'atrocities' which have stained her arms in recent months. What Belgium has long known we Americans now know in part. The voice of the United States must be heard first in Wash gton. But in this crisis the President will assured of the support, the loyal, the unfaltering support, of American citizens of all parties and of no parties. In the presence of a national tragedy, we shall be neither more nor less than American citizens. In the presence of a national peril, we shall have but one thought, one duty and one determination. The nation which remembered the sailors of the Maine will not forget the civilians of the Lusi-tania!—New York Tribune.

The Voice of the People

Shall Women Vote!

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Mr. Fontaine thinks that Patrick Henry
would again exclaim, "Give me liberty or give
me death" if he saw the woman of to-day. I
question that. Political "liberty" for her would
he moral "death"

lt is freedom women are crying for now-a freedom that makes men who love them blush for them; freedom from household duties, rearing children, the "bond" of matrimony, as they preach free love and legitimatizing "war babies." ing children, the "bond" of matrimony, as they preach free love and legitimatizing "war babies," etc. Was there ever a time when women were held so cheap? The situation in Europe is appalling, and the women are to blame for it. Where were the mothers of half of those betrayed girls? Surely not praying to God to have them in His keeping. Who is free? "Am I my brother's keeper?" has been asked so long. Are we free to do just as we please? Man's law and God's law forbid it. Mr. Fontaine says Jefferson was not opposed to "new ideas," nor are we when they are proven sane and beneficial. Woman suffrage has not been proven good for any State. The male suffrage States lead in improved laws, especially for women and children. Yet Wyoming has had woman suffrage forty-five years. In all business there is partnership, each attending to his own line of work. "Government statistics prove that marriage is the most successful partnership or enterprise in the business of civilization." Less than 1 per cent dissolve it by divorce. Only 7 per cent of the human race in America fail to marry. Women trust themselves and their daughters to men, and yet are afraid to let them manage the Women have not proven so honest as men in one way, as I noticed there were about 600 here who have never paid any taxes on

men in one way, as I noticed there were about 600 here who have never paid any taxes on their property—yet they claim that paying taxes gives the "right" to vote. It is not a right—simply a privilege. Paying taxes entitles one only to police and city protection.

"Edison does not care to waste his valuable time running for Mayor," nor does woman. That business is attended to ably, while her work is in other lines, and no one can do it as well as she does.

New Jersey abolished woman suffrage in 1870. It was a failure, and prominent people in suffrage States say that the vote would be repealed if again submitted to women.

We want proof of what they claim! The United States Census Bureau shows that it has done harm, voting dry towns wet and had men

done harm, voting dry towns wet and bad men into office. It's against political economy for two people to do what one can do, and it's against common sense. This is a day of "specialists," and woman will acquire greater fame if she lends all her energies to specialize in her own particular work, love and charity. The greatest of these is charity.

of these is charity.

NELLIE PARKER HENSON.

Richmond, May 6, 1915.

The Bright Side of Life

The Latest Fads.

"What you doing?" "Good business. Teaching society people the new dances at \$3 a lesson. What you doing?" Teaching society people the "Better business. Showing 'ein how to knit socks for the refugees at \$10 an hour. Record.

Pertinent Question. Vice-President Marshall was telling of a precocious little girl. "She showed her precocity the other day," he said, "by a question that she asked me. I had said to her in the course of an examination in mental arithmetic: 'How old would a person be who was born in 1861."

"She smiled, and asked: 'Was that person a man or a woman?' "-National Monthly. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, at a luncheon in Brooklyn, launched out in one of his witty

distribes against cosmetics. "Why," said Dr. Parkhurst, "it is reported that Brooklyn man was pleading with his wife the other day to spend more evenings at home, and he said to her

"'Do you make up your mind to stay in "'No,' she answered; 'I shall make up face to go out.'"—Washington Star.

"Tommy Atkins" pleaded exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The sergeant-major assumed an expression of innocent interest. "Don't you believe in the ten commandments?" he mildly asked the bold freethinker.

"What! Not the rule about keeping the Sabbath' "No. sir. "Ah, well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen."—Tid-Bits.

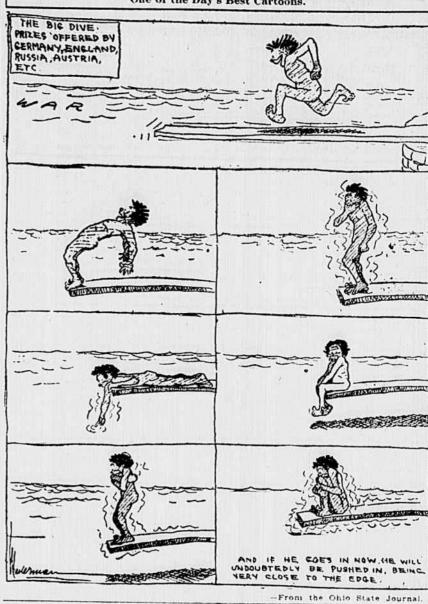
"Not one, sir," was the reply

Got the Best of the Bargain Ikey Rosenbaum had collected three dozen eggs, which he offered to a dispenser of soft drinks for \$1. When the eggs were counted, it was found that there were thirty-seven.

'Vot vill you gif me for der von ofer?" asked

ITALY

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



GRAPHITE AND ITS USES

WASHINGTON, May 8 .-- A print | dental ingredient.

of the sixteenth century; but for a light, only instead of the single electri-matter of 200 years thereafter the con-ceptions of science with reference to generates a tremendous heat. its true nature seem to have remained surrendered, 212 years later, before he could have known that this soft, black, greasy mineral might be burned, and that in burning it vanished from view in the form of carbonic acid gas, just like so much charcoal. Meanwhile, in lieu of any regular name, various nick-names were assigned, originating in superficial resemblances to better-known substances. Two of these nicknames, black lead and plumbago, out-growths of the fact that lead is soft and when tarnished will leave a black

Graphite occurs rather frequently in granite rock throughout the Appa-lachian system from Maine to Texas, and has been mined in various localities, notably at Ticonderoga, in New York and at a number of points in York, and at a number of points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. But the Appalachian range of occurrences, and with them those of Canada, consist of disseminated grains known to the have held the p graphite has come from Ceylon, where the mineral occurs as massive veins. Another prominent graphite field lies in the Tunkinsk Mountains, of Siberia, and Mexico also has a rather important source in Sonora. In this country, Montana has the only occurrance, other than of fleke graphite, thus for an openie, though true to their race instincts, they have resisted successfull attempts of the ruling nation to ward assimilation, and they have remained a foreign, despised and neglectation of the Magyar king-dom. than of flake graphite, thus far en-

Offhand there seems to be something ncongruous in the thought of carbon kitchen range, which is fed with car-remitting labor within its confines bon in the form of coal, is blacked brings in a competence, but never the with carbon in the form of grphite. reward of wealth. Thus, the Slovaks bustible than bituminous coal with its high percentage of gas-forming in-gredients, so in turn there is a so-called graphitized anthracite, notably in Rhode Island, which is so dense that it will not support combustion prac-ticably, and true graphite, in its extreme of density, is almost incombust-able. Moreover, it does not melt at any attainable temperature, so is peculiar ly fitted to withstand great heat.

As a matter of fact, few people begin to realize the range of uses to which graphite is put; for it is an essential though minor ingredient in a great number of unsuspected connections as though minor ingredient in though minor ingredient in common as that of lead pencils. With many of these the graphite man is himself unfamiliar, beyond the simple fact that this or that manufacturer that this or that manufacturer that the property of the power, the wealth and the higher culture of the Magyar, and became thoroughly Magyaribed. The example of its importance as an inci- | racial integrity.

young lady, fresh from the realms of A few years ago, while Dr. E. G. Acheson was engaged in conducting a high-temperature experiment, in which he was using anthracite coal ir an electrical furnace at Niagara Falls, he of lead pencils, presented credentials as a health department investigator, and announced her desire to study conditions in the factory with reference to lead poisoning. Just as "Pigs is Pigs," so to her lead was lead. Such literal-mindedness is hardly to be expected of the average mortal, but if the fair investigator had called to inquire as to the actual nature of the product made and just why it had to share names with something equally common, but totally different, the memory of her visit would have been less likely to have been perpetuated in the guise of the traditional factory joke.

Most persons are aware that lead pencils are not made of lead, but that the so-called black lead in them is a full brother to coal and to the aristo-cratic diamond, and that it is identical with many other substances in common use, such as the blacking on the water be frozen in a pond during white making of graphite in accordance with Dr. Acheson's discovery. It shows the making of graphite in accordance with Dr. Acheson's discovery. It shows the making of graphite in accordance with Dr. Acheson's discovery. It shows the manufactured and pond that in place of the intended temperature, and upon the in

with many other substances in common use, such as the blacking on the ktchen range, are additional facts not nearly so well known. A recently installed exhibit in the National Museum's division of mineral technology and the general range of preparations shows the various forms of graphite, including natural and manufactured, as well as the various ingredients used in this industry.

making of graphite in accordance with Dr. Acheson's discovery. It shows the raw materials—anthracite coal, coke or other form of carbon—a model reproduction of the furnace in operation, the product as it comes from the furnace with Dr. Acheson's discovery. It shows the raw materials—anthracite coal, coke or other form of carbon—a model reproduction of the furnace in operation, the product as it comes from the furnace with Dr. Acheson's discovery. It shows the raw materials—anthracite coal, coke or other form of carbon—a model reproduction of the furnace in operation, the product as it comes from the furnace with Dr. Acheson's discovery. It shows the raw materials—anthracite coal, coke or other form of carbon—a model reproduction of the furnace in operation, the product as it comes from the furnace with product as it comes from the furnace with the product as it comes from the furnace with product in the furnace in operation, the product is the furnace with product in the furnace of the furnace with product in the furnace in operation the furnace with product in the furnace in operation the furnace with product in the furnace in operation the furnace in operation the furnace in operation the furnace with product in the furnace in operation of the furnace in operation the furnace in operation the furnace in operation the furnace in operation the furnace in operatio rectangular open trough constructed of Black lead and plumbago are popusome heat-resisting substance, such as ar terms for a form of pure carbon carborundum. The trough holds up to shose proper name, graphite, from the lar terms for a form of pure carbon whose proper name, graphite, from the Greek word meaning to write, is more ful electric current is fed in at one accurate and more appropriate. As a end of the trough. It jumps from lump mineral from the earth, it has been to lump of coal, just as it does from known and used since about the middle one carbon to the other in the arc

Slovaks Hungary's Enemy

The Carpathian uplands, through hich vast Russian armies are seek ing to force entrance into Hungary, is Slovakland. There are about 2,500,000 Slovakland. There are about 2,500,000 of these Slovaks, and they are among the bitterest enemies that the Hun-garian or Magyar has made for him-self. Ever since the invading Magyar wrecked the brighest political hopes of the Slovaks—the kingdom of Great Moravia of the ninth century—on the field of Pressburg in 907, there has been

deep ill will between the peoples."

Thus begins a statement of the National Geographic Society concerning the Slovaks of Hungary, whose fate as a people hangs in the balance today, and of whom there are some 700,-000 in the United States. The state-

"Through all the centuries that have claused since the establishment of the Magyar power in Europe, the Slovaks have held the position of a conquered and subject people. Their conquerors of recovery has pretty generally proven the Magyars, have looked upon them prohibitive, with the result that even the old Ticonderoga Mines are no spared their sensibilities. The Slovaks longer operated. For a number of years the chief supply of natural people, though true to their race in-

"The bulk of this folk, pushed against the northern mountains, lies behind a line drawn from Pressburg eastward through Zemplin to the Galician border being at once the most typical of com-bustibles, and the best-known fire re-sistor, but such is the case; for the hills and is of such a nature that un-The answer lies in the fact that the have had little material aid with which purer and denser the carbon, the less to carry on their struggle with the inflammable it becomes. Thus, just as Magyars. Their resistance has been anthracite coal is less readily commade in poverty; has been largely pasmade in poverty; has been largely pas sive, but, nevertheless, has had a stolid, immobile quality which has defied misfortune.

"The Slovaks occupied the territory where they are found to-day between the sixth and seventh centuries. They were one of the most helpless of the forward waves of Slav migration. In language they were most nearly related to the Czechs of all the Slavs related to the Czechs of all the Slavs, Czechish was, for a long time, used as the literary language of the Slovaks. Temperamentally, however, the Czech and the Slovak contrast sharply, for

himself unfamiliar, beyond the simple fact that this or that manufacturer purchases from him; for in such uses it is apt to represent part of a secret process. Lead pencils, lubricants, electrical conductors and black polishes and paints are prominent conventional uses; but it is liable to be present pretty much anywhere that antifriction, unfading blackness, heat resistance, electrical conductivity or noncorrosive-ness are desirable properties, and the ness are desirable properties, and the cost, these peasants have retained their fact that without graphite the derby Slavonic tongue, Slavonic names, and hat as we know it could not be, is an even have gained a keener sense of